



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in discomfort, made the series of records which are here collected and summarized so that all of us may make use of them, quietly, conveniently and in safety, in the study, the library, or the classroom. R. DEC. WARD.

Ein arktischer Robinson. Von Kapitän Mikkelsen. 2. Auflage. x and 384 pp. Maps, ill., index. F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, 1914. Mk. 10. 9 x 6½.

The English edition of this noteworthy book was reviewed at length in the *Bulletin* (November, 1913, p. 862). The Danish edition is also in the library.

Hunting in the Arctic and Alaska. By E. Marshall Scull. 304 pp. Maps, ill., index. John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1914. \$2.50. 9 x 6.

This book is the usual narrative of animals slaughtered or left to die. Killing wild creatures as they went, Scull's party made, in all, a summer cruise down the Yukon River, through Bering Strait to Herald Island and northeastern Siberia and by Bering Sea to the Alaska and Kenai peninsulas. There are 136 illustrations from photographs and 11 maps, which are excellent.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Das Nordland. Von Carl Lausberg. xxiii and 603 pp. Map, ill., index. Klinkhardt & Biermann, Leipzig, 1913. Mk. 14. 10 x 6½.

The author describes a trip to Norway and Spitzbergen, illustrating the written word with many beautiful pictures and half-tones. Yet the book is more than a mere narrative of "voyage und travel." Not satisfied with merely seeing sights, the author had prepared himself for the trip by a thorough study of the geography and history of the countries to be visited, and he presents us with the results of these studies in a very readable form, such as the geological history of Scandinavia and of Spitzbergen, the Gulf Stream drift and its influence on the climate of northwestern Europe, the commerce and traffic, political constitution, education and religion of Norway, Norwegian language, literature, art, and music, a short history of Norway, observations and reflections on the character of the Norwegian and his ward, the Lap—in short, the book contains about everything which the prospective tourist ought to know about the country which he intends to visit; and it has the merit of presenting the subject in such an attractive way that it cannot fail to please also the reader who takes it up for its own sake.

M. K. GENTHE.

My Life with the Eskimo. By V. Stefánsson. ix and 538 pp. Maps, ill., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1913. \$4. 9 x 6.

"Uninhabited" was written in red letters across the face of the map of Victoria Island by the Canadian Government in 1906. Whether this assertion was true or false was to be proved within the next few years by Vilhjalmur Stefánsson.

While still north of the Arctic Circle in 1906-1907, on his first expedition, Mr. Stefánsson was formulating plans for a second expedition. On returning to the United States, he laid these plans before the American Museum of Natural History. The idea was, to quote the author, that "it seemed possible that there might exist on the north shore of America, and possibly on Banks Island and Victoria Island, people who had not seen a white man, either they or their ancestors; and there, almost certainly, were other people who themselves had not seen white men, although the ancestors of some of them might have been explorers of Franklin's own party or else men of the Franklin Search."

Mr. Stefánsson proposed to prove the existence or non-existence of such a people by thorough exploration. The Museum authorities were interested, but funds were not available to buy a ship and the customary outfit of Arctic exploration. This, however, did not deter Stefánsson. He writes:

"Our thesis was this; that we were not looking for any waste places, but for land occupied by human beings; if those human beings were there at all, they must be Eskimo supporting themselves by the most primitive implements of the chase; and if Eskimo could live there, armed as they must be with bows and arrows, and not only live but bring up their children and take care of their aged, then surely we, armed with modern rifles, would be able to live in that sort of country as long as we pleased and to go about in it as we liked."

So on April 22, 1908, Stefánsson left New York bound for the North. At Toronto he was joined by Dr. R. M. Anderson. The route was by way of the Athabaska, Slave, and Mackenzie Rivers and Mackenzie Bay to Herschel Island, Yukon Territory, Canada.

The work of exploration continued until Nov. 1, 1912. Much of the time Stefánsson and Anderson were separated and, accompanied by Eskimo, did individual research. Success attended their endeavors. Many inaccuracies of the maps, as well as the false impressions of earlier explorers, were corrected. The *Bulletin* has already told of the importance of the Horton River, the "Blonde Eskimo" and other contributions made by Stefánsson on this expedition to our knowledge of the American Arctic. They are all graphically recorded in this book.

The work is illustrated with numerous photographs taken by the author. There are also two excellent maps showing the regions explored. The book is of great value and is likely to be, for a long time, the standard work on the Eskimo of that region.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

WORLD AND PARTS OF IT

Latin America. By William R. Shepherd. Series: Home University Library of Modern Knowledge. viii and 256 pp. Map, index. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1914. 50 cents. 7 x 4½.

The author begins at the very root of the Latin-American question, considering the original colonies of Latin America and the history of the countries to the present time. A chapter is given to the independence of the republics, their national development, international relations, geography and resources, social characteristics, politics, finance, industry, commerce, transportation, education, charity, science, arts, etc. In the subjects considered, the underlying reasons for their present status are shown. A clearer, deeper understanding of the Latin-American people thus is obtained than otherwise could be secured. And it is worth while for the business man of the United States to understand the Latin American, if the United States is to gain a hold on Latin American business. At present, in South America, British and German banking interests practically control the money market and make large profits on their operations. Many other opportunities await the business men of the United States. A bibliography and a map of Central and South America are included in the book.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Bewölkung und Sonnenschein des Mittelmeergebietes. Von Johannes Friedemann. 97 pp. Maps. *Archiv der Deutschen Seewarte*, Vol. 35, 1912, No. 2. Hamburg, 1913. Mk. 9. 11½ x 9.

Famed far and wide are the blue and sunny Mediterranean skies. As one writer has said, the problem of having the most abundant precipitation with the largest number of clear days has been solved on the southern slopes of the Alps. Yet, for this famous district, we have hitherto had no complete discussion of cloudiness and sunshine. Fischer and Philippson have already given us excellent general climatic accounts of the region, and now comes an important study of the cloudiness and sunshine by Johannes Friedemann. The author has diligently collected all available material, including observations made on vessels plying over the Mediterranean. Great care has been taken in the reductions. Colored charts are given showing the cloudiness and sunshine for the year, December, February, April, July and October, as well as the annual amplitude of cloudiness. A series of curves and a plate of isopleths are also included. It is a great addition to our available climatological literature on this interesting region to have this new and very complete study of cloudiness. Our only criticism concerns the selection of colors for the charts. These are too glaring and do not harmonize with one another.

R. DEC. WARD.

Wind Charts of the Northernmost Part of the Atlantic and of Davis Strait. Constructed on the basis of observations belonging to the Danish Meteorological Institute. By V. Garde. [In Danish and English.] 22 pp. text. 8 charts. Copenhagen, 1900. 15 x 12.

A gap in our charted information concerning the meteorology of the North Atlantic Ocean and of Davis Strait has been filled by Captain Garde's wind